NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW CERAMBYCIDAE (COL.).

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Romaleum mancum Casey.

The different form of elytral apices—the suture at apex only spinose, the outer apical angle angulate—seems to have been the main reason for proposing a name for an apparently individual variation of *rufulum*. The majority of specimens of the latter species have the elytra bispinose at apex, however, a large series of specimens shows that the outer angle is variable, being either distinctly spinose, dentate, angulate or even broadly rounded. Occasionally a specimen occurs which has the outer apical angle of one elytron spinose or dentate and angulate in the other. The sutural spine is apparently more constant and varies very little.

Tragidion texanum n. sp.

Coloration as in *armatum* and also with elytra not corrugated but differs by rather narrower and more elongate form, decidedly longer antennal joints of which the third to sixth are red and black at apex, the seventh to eleventh black; the three longitudinal and very narrow lines on each elytron very plainly visible and the apex of elytra less broadly rounded. Length 23 mm.

El Paso, Texas.

Two females placed in the collection of the late Ottomar Dietz with *armatum*.

Necydalis diversicollis n. sp.

Entirely reddish brown. Head less strongly constricted behind than in the other species; the longitudinal median and sub-apical arcuate impressions very distinct; surface dull, rather closely punctulate, clypeus shining, sparsely punctate. Prothorax near apex and base rather feebly constricted laterally; sub-apical and ante-basal dorsal impressions distinct but not deep, longitudinal median impression absent, a small, shallow impression just above the ante-basal impression at middle; surface between the two transverse impressions shining, nearly impunctate, from a lateral view a few short, erect hairs can be seen, arising from minute punctures; the apical and basal area separated by the transverse impressions dull and sparsely punctate. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, about as wide as long; suture from about apical

fourth arcuately diverging to apex, lateral margins slightly converging to apical margin and arcuately joining the latter; surface dull, obscurely punctate, humeral callus shining and more distinctly punctate; near suture a distinct longitudinal depression from the inflated apical area to about middle, the inflated apical area extending a short way along the lateral margin; apices somewhat arcuate-truncate. Body below densely punctulate, pubescence very short and feebly visible, pubescence more evident on underside of prothorax and sides of metasternum. Length: 18 mm.

Logan, Utah, July.

A unique female labelled *laevicollis* in the collection of the late Ottomar Dietz. It differs, however, from that species in having shorter and stouter antennal joints which are similar to those of *cavipennis,* the prothorax is wider, less constricted and the lateral tubercles relatively feebly prominent at sides, also the transverse dorsal impressions are less deep; the head is rather feebly constricted behind with genae scarcely prominent.

Pogonocherus californicus Schffr.

= *Pogonocherus pilatei* Van Dyke.

In Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., vol. xv, 1920, p. 46, Dr. Van Dyke described as a new species of *P. pilatei.* However, the description and the following remarks leave no doubt that his *pilatei* is my *californicus* and what he identified as the latter is very likely the species described below.

The unique type of *californicus* is a female and is not very well preserved.

Pogonocherus vandykei n. sp.

Similar to *californicus* in form with rounded elytral apices. Upper surface clothed with pale yellowish-gray pubescence, the tufted tubercles black, the rather long erect hairs on the disk of elytra black, white at sides, and on the head; elytral costae on the disk scarcely evident, the lateral costa on each side more distinct but not strong. Discal and lateral tubercles of prothorax distinct, the latter obtuse. Body beneath and legs with greyish-white pubescence, legs and antennae with long erect white hairs. The underside of posterior tarsi are almost entirely without the short, dense, yellowish pubescence. Length, 7 mm.

Ventura Co., California, July; raised by E. D. Hopkins from *Pinus edula.*

The black tufted elytral tubercles in the unique type are more or less distinctly separated not forming a dark area or fascia below the silghtly depressed, paler area, the dark, subbasal tubercles forming a medially interrupted arcuate fascia.

This species is apparently what Dr. Van Dyke wrongly identified as my *californicus.*

Pogonocherus concolor Schffr.

Dr. Van Dyke has placed this species wrongly as a color variety of what he had identified as my *californicus.* Besides the uniform yellowish-grey surface color, the usual longer hairs on the head and prothorax are almost absent, which on the elytra are black, rather short and sparse with a few longer white hairs laterally, but there are no tufts of hairs on the elytra and only the lateral costa is distinct. All the tarsi are covered below entirely with short, dense, yellowish-grey pubescence.

These characters readily separate *concolor* from *californicus* and *vandeykei.*

When I described *concolor* the specimen was without locality label and was thought to come from California. Later on, however, going over the pages of my personal Henshaw list at home one night I found that I had added *concolor* as a new species with the locality " Lower California (S. Beyer)."